OLYMPIC THEATER.
OLYMPIC THEATER. Mr. Joseph Lefetten, Mr. Casrins Vandenbulf, Miss Blanche Gray. THIS EVENING-LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. Mrs. D.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parislenn Belief Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATISE.
THIS EVENING—THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE. Mr. Fredtis Robinson, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Alies Mary BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Miss Magda

THIS EVENING—THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS—WONDERS LIVING HEAD THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

Harte toe Hastonist.

THIS EVENING-A NIGHT IN ROME. Mrs.-Wm. Good THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS, TROUPE. Mr. Rob-

THIS EVENING—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul. PERSONATIONS
OF LIVING CELERRITIES.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING-KELLY & LEON'S MINSTREL TROUPE.
Re. TO Broadway.-MRS. MY-DE-AH-RES-TOR-HES.

THIS EVENING - BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS-FALL OF TORT FISHER

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THIS EVENING -PRADRA. More, Adelside Rist. OPEN DAILY-W, MUZIER'S STATUES IN MARGLE.

THE EVENING PHENDRA, Mus. Adelaide Ristori.

Business Motices.

WHAT IS MORE COMMON OR DISTRESSING THAN A BILIOUS ATTACK !- Who is not familiar with the well-known symp-Breav appearance of the Skin, Yellow Tinge of the White of the ordinary ills of life are more widely provident than these Blicus Disorders, and yet they may readily be get rid of by using Dr. Jayne's native Pills, by whose operation the Liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the Stomach changed, all Costiveness of the Stemach removed, and the whole system assisted to recovering its normal condition. Sold by all Druggists

FROM A LADY.

FROM A LADY.

WEST MILTON, Seratogs Co., N. Y., July 6, 1061.

Dm. Höststein—Sir: I have long delayed writing to you my sincere thanks for the good you have done my danglater. I can trally say had nothing but the kind bend of Providence and your Styrens have sered her from an early grave. For three years I have been decetering her with syrups and all kinds of bitters that have been recommended to use for her, beside having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do for her, beside having two first-rate physicians; but all seemed to do keen a good, while I was searching the almanace and all the prevapers that I could get hold of, in hopes of finding something block would be suit her one. Accidentally there came part of a new spaper has would seit her uses. Accidentally there canno part of a new space for many sounds that I could get hold of, in hopes of many sounds as was past for the space of the space three bottles, and is now able to work all the time. I think there is a little deraugement of the Liver. Please send me three bottles more. weach i trink will cure her entirely. We said others thought she had disease of the heart, but that beating and finitering that would sline keep her from breathing at times, is all gone. Yours, with respect, higs. Amanda MT season.

Newro District .- Owing to the failure of the minating Convention to unite promptly in presenting the nam WE A. Dankino, the following communication, numerously signed, will be pre-ented to the Convention this evening. We subjuin a Low of the names, as an indication of the sentiment of the Republibens of the District Union Congressional:

GEO. W. ELUNY, esq. Chairman. - Sir: The undersigned, residents of the Ninth Congressional District, and supporters of the principles of the Republican purty, baving full confidence in the ability, patriot-lam and integrity of the Hen. William A. Darling, and cordially insing his repord in Congress, express as we believe the sentiments of a large majority of the votes in this District in declaring that in our digment he possesses in a greater degree than any other person

represented by Fernande Wood. We therefore urge upon you the importance to the party and the country of placing Mr. Darling in nomination for election to the For-lieth Congress.

WM. H. Wann, JOHN R. CROSS. ROSSELL PAGE, FREDERICE KAPP, JONATHAN W. ALCEN. D. RANDOLPH MARTIN. Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1966.

THOMAS S. BERRY. NATHAN C. ELY, WM. A. FREEBORN, PHILIP WAGNER, BRIJAMIN F. ROMAINE,

AT WHOLESALE-CHILDREN'S GENTERL WAR-MARIER Copper-Tipped Boots and Shoes, Sewed and Pegied. Elector t Trace, Vessy-st., N. Y. DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES

SHWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE and To RENT.
V. W. WICKES, No. 744 Broadway, up stairs. CONSTITUTION WATER, in certain cure for Dia-norms Graves, and all Directors of the Kidners and Bladder. De-lot, No. 46 Cill-st. Soldby all Directors.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—QUACKENBUSH'S SYRUP OF TAR AND WILD CREEKY.—Sold by all Druggists. 35c. per bottle.

FOR THE BEST AND MOST STYLISH HATS, go to TERRY, No. 479 Broadway.

GENTS' DRESS HATS. TERRY, No. 400 Broadway.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, in every variety, WILLOOK & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Resease is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear ch-stitch."—["Judge's Report" at the "Idand Park Tri Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing to

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D. The "best" fres to soldiers, and low to efficers and civilians. 1,000 [Thestant st. Phila.; Astor pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid fraudulent industions of kis untersta.

AT GIMBREDE'S, Nos. 588 and 872 Broadway, the Chistadono's Excrision Ham Dyn is universally

oknowledged as the best extent. Factory, No. 6 Astor House.

ALL THE MODES IN THE WORLD IN Ladies', Misses,
and Children's Fancy Hats, for the current Season, may be seen in the WEED'S IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, 506 Broadway.

The best PARKLY Muchine, using a straight needle and shuttle.

Also large Machines for all menufacturing purposes. Agents wanted.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO. S. FIRST PREMIUM Lock Syrren Sawino Machinia, No. 569 Breedway. Highest pre-pling New-York and Premayiyania State Febra, 1966. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and anniactorers. Graves & Paren Sewing Machine Company, Manufacturers. Guotes & Harin Sewing Machine Company, See, 479 Broadway.

Bur's, Youth's, and Children's Clothing.—

Largest assertment and finest Goods in this country.

Buokaw Skothers, Nos. 24 Fourth ave., and 52 Lafayette place.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ams, Supposeres, ic.—Mansa & Co. & Radical Cuts Truss Office suly at No. 2 Yeary-at. Lady attendent.

DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York,

Tuesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC TRUE SEWING MACHINES for family use. No. 406 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, keeps it glossy sud from fulling out; removes dandzuff; the finest dressing used. Sold by RURHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and druggists. Double Guns, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40.

J. & J. BRURN, No. 183 Bowery. THE HOWE SEWING MACHINES—LOCK STITCH.

For Families and Manufacturers. They are world-renowned.

THE HOWE ALCRICE Co., No. 659 Breadway, New York, FIRELR & LYON SEWING-MACHINE Co .- Agents

manted. Que Machine free of charge. Bond to bles of seuring. No. 507 Breeding, No. 700 Breeding, No. 7 FIRST OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS over seen AT HOMB AGAIN.

Dn. B. C. Psuny, Dermatologist, Inving closed his Boston Office No. 41 Winter-st., can now be consulted at No. 49 Boyn-st., N. Y. All cutsmoous diseases of the head, loss of heir and premainer gray-ness, moles, wens and warts are permanently cured. Moth, freekles, pimples, comedones or grab-worms, and scaly brown putches re-moved from the face.

AN INVALUABLE TREASURE can be obtained by all. CHEVALUR'S LIPE POR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its originsi color, imparts strongth and beauty to the weakest hair, stop its fulling out at once, keeps the head clean. Sold by all drugglets am first-class bairdressors, and at my office, No. 1,150 Broadway.

COLD BROOK MEDICINAL SPRING WATERS, recommended by the Medical Faculty of Worcester, Mass., Gov. Bullock smass Walker and many otter well known distinguished gentlement They are superior to the Saraioga Waters. A. E. STODDARD & CO. No. 156 Broadway.

A newly opened establishment for GENT'S FRENCH

THE CHAMPION LEVER TRUSS, Elastic Stockings, DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the popu-Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's faramaria Balm and Parant Breast Elevator to develop the form physically. Depot 363 Canal st. Sold by druggists. "end for circular. Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozon; Duplicates, \$2.

POLLAK & SON,
No. 692 Broadway, N. Y. Magnaschaum Pipe Manufacturers.
Pipes cut to order repaired, boiled and mounted.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in heir Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after c'clock they cause be classified suder their proper needs.

TEP On the inside pages of to-day's issue will be found Book Notices; Literature in Paris; Literary Items; the coming Ball Season; Police Intelligence; Commercial Matters; Markot Reports, and many other items of in-

Gen. Banks was renominated for Congress yesterday in the VIth Massachusetts District by an almost unanimous vote.

The soldiers and sailors of the southern tier of counties in this State have issued a call for a mass convention to be held in Elmira on the 25th of October. The original call is signed by representatives from nine counties, and we shall doubtless hear of a large attendance.

A telegram from Omaha informs us that the official returns, as almost completed, indicate a Radical majority of between six and seven hundred. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican. This result was much more than could have been expected, and adds a fifth to the victories of October.

The Radicals of Brooklyn will hold a mass ratification this evening at the Academy. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, Governor of Ohio, President of the late Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburgh, and the Hon. James M. Ashley, Representative in Congress from that State, will, with others, address the meeting. They will receive a grand hearing.

The two letters of Cardinal Barnabo to Archbishop Spaulding of Baltimore, of which we publish this morning a faithful translation, gives fuller and more trustworthy information upon the proceedings of the Plenary Catholic Council of Baltimore than has yet been published in this country. It will be seen that the "welfare of the emancipated Blacks" is among the subjects which are recommended to the assembled

Gov. Fenton, anxious that the National Guard of our State shall not be surpassed in the quality of arms and equipments, has ordered a Commission to convene for the examination and trial of the recent inventions and improvements in breech-loading and other military arms. During the last two years the National Guard has been in a great measure reorganized, and almost entirely uniformed and equipped, and, if now supplied with the best of the formidable arms now in use, it will form a citizen army unequaled in military efficiency.

John Morrissey has been nominated by the McKeon Convention as Congressman for the Vth District, and occurrence to meet in Hoboken, Jersey City, and if indersed by Tammany, as he hopes to be, may be Newark with indignant Democrats who openly arow elected. This fact is but an ordinary result of the that they will not vote at all, or that they will vote for corruption of New-York politics. Though there have | Halsey. been worse men sent to Congress, yet public decency and the dignity of the National Legislature have seldom been so boldly outraged. To select an ex-prizefighter as a legislator is disgraceful enough, but Morrissey, should be go to Congress, will owe his nomination to the fare-bank,

It is impossible longer to doubt the reports of Indian massacres on the Powder River. We print to-day further accounts, which show that the hostilities of the savages are general, and that hundreds of whites have been murdered. There is too much reason to believe that United States officers are in a great measure responsible for these crimes. The Laramie Peace Cemmissioners and Cols. Carrington and Maynadier are accused of giving the Indians arms and protection, and taking no stops to warn or aid emigrant trains and settlements. Some weeks ago the Leavenworth correspondent of THE TRIBUNE telegraphed a statement to this effect, to which we called the attention of the Government. The truth of this dispatch was denied, but denial is no longer of any use. From Washington we learn that Gen. Terry is to take charge of the Montana route, and that excellent offieer will doubtless teach savages and their white allies a proper lesson. The charges against Carrington and Maynadier are se serious that the War Department is bound to institute an investigation.

THE REGISTRATION.

Over seventy thousand voters were registered yesterday. This, though not by many thousands the full registry we expect, was much in excess of the first day's registry last year. Twenty or thirty thousand nere may be added to the vote this season, for to judge by the yet incomplete numbers of many of the Wards, a larger vote than ever will be polled the

We observe that in most of the up-town Wards the registry has increased, while in the lower part of the city the average is about the same as that of the record last year. It is plain, however, that numbers of the Wards have failed to manifest their true strength, and this, no doubt, from a misunderstanding of the terms of the law. The impression was general that the Inspectors were obliged to keep open in the evening, but it of closing by sundown, and this course was pursued in most instances. Against the spathy or ignorance of voters as to registration, we have again to urge all our responsible partisans to wide-awake effort, so that at the election in November every Republican vote shall be saved to the State and city.

The World is delighted with the result of the elections, and daily refers to the Democratic triumphs in Pennsylvania and Ohio. If Tompkins township or Smithville shows a Democratio gain of half-s-dozen votes, The World, after subjecting the figures to a Little dexterous management, parades the result as a DOATS and BUSINESS SUPTS over seen greamen and the Union majorities in all the States. We go restore the Union to its former unity, power and supplied with the gain of the country of an expense of the country. It was not as cheap in America as English.

No. 14 Family rice and country and and supplied with the gain of Union controlled with the gain of Union to its former unity, power and that he is correct when he says that reprints of English works are not as cheap in America as English.

No. 14 Family rice and country and and organized strength of the country. It was not as cheap in America as English.

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No. 14 Family rice and country and organized strength organized strength or country. It was not as cheap in the country. It was not as a country. It was not as the country to the country. It was no

great Democratic and Conservative popular gains in this and that city, this and that county, this and that State, amount to nothing in practical effect. What difference does it make if a Republican majority is reduced from 1,000 to 500 so that it still continues a majority! The practical good of a gain must be where it can avail something-in the Legislature and in Congress. There were places where we wanted gains for the Conservatives; but the want is not gratified, and the South is to-day in the hands of its ene-

THE GERMANS AND THE EXCISE LAW. The Executive Committee of the mass meeting held 'in June last at Union-square, against the new Excise law, have issued an appeal to all the German voters, irrespective of party, to vote the Hoffman ticket, in order to insure the repeal of that law. We regard it an insult to the intelligence of the Germans to expect them to sacrifice the principles for which so many of them have fought and suffered, for a beer barrel, no matter who owns it-this, too, without the certainty of gaining the gross end they are basely invited to seek, and-let it be distinctly understood-in the interest, not of the poor man, but of the rich saloon-keepers, who enjoy a bloated prosperity out of the casy proceeds from the public vices, and demand privileges for rum-selling which are denied to other traffics. The large representation of Germans at all Radical mass meetings in this city and Brooklyn is a rebuke to the appeal of the liquor politicians. We doubt not that thousands of Germans are as anxious as ourselves that there shall be a permanent restraint on the excessive sales and corrupt earnings of the trade in intoxication, and that the good order of our weekly holiday shall be preserved as well for the benefit of non-Christians as for Christians; for Protestants, Catholies, and Jews alike; for all who desire to see our highways at all times safe, and the libertinism of the liquor traffic checked, rebuked, and deprived of its power to corrupt, madden, and kill. Against the actual wholesome working of the Excise law, the worst appeals of its opponents, we trust, will fail shamefully. The fact is notorious that this just law reduced the arrests for drunkenness and riot fully one-half, while since its suspension they have, if possible, increased. We cannot afford to-sacrifice the dearest moral and social interest of this great metropolis, robbed and misruled as it is by every vagabond who floats into power upon alcohol; nor do we believe that the intelligent voters of the poorer classes can safely throw away the social salvation of this community for the miserable bribe of drink. See to it, citizen, that the rumseller does not buy you at so mean a price, and, in sight of the high and noble interests involved in the coming election, that no one puts an exemy into your mouth to steal away your

NEW-JERSEY.

The nominations for Congress by both parties have now been completed, and the tickets presented to the voters of the State are as follows:
 Dist.
 Rep. Usion.
 Vote in %4.
 Denscratie.
 Vote in %1.

 I.
 William Moore.
 12,083
 A. B. Slape.
 10,193

 I.
 William Moore.
 13,953
 Charles Height.
 13,101

 II.
 John Davidson.
 19,969
 Cherles Stignesses 16,942

 IV.
 John Hill.
 19,772
 Avsires J. Regers, 14,652

 V.
 Greenge A. Haisey.
 11,488
 Robert. Gilehrist.
 13,380

The election of Mr. Moore in the 1st, and of Gov. Newell in the Hd District, is beyond doubt, and New-Jersey will, therefore, be represented in the XLth Congress by at least as many Republican Representatives as in the XXXIXth. Our friends in the Vth District regard the election of Mr. Halsey as equally certain. Last year, at the election for Governor, this District gave a Republican majority, and the Republicans hope that they will be able this year to do fully as well. Mr. Halsey is a popular man, who at the Congressional Convention was the first choice of every town, township and ward, and he may be expected to poll the full vote of his party. His opponent, Robert Gilchrist, jr., is a renegade Republican, who deems the patronage of the Camden and Amboy Railroad as more profitable for his future career than an honorable position in the Republican party. A large portion of the Convention in Hoboken, at which his nomination was with difficulty secured, betrayed the utmost indignation at this nomination, and swore that he should never got the votes of the true Democrats. His indersement by Gen. Wright, the present member of Congress for the District, may somewhat improve his prospects, but it is a frequent

The prospects of the Republican candidate in the IVth District are likewise good. John Hill is one of the most popular men in the District, whose name will hardly be scratched by a single man of the party. Andrew J. Rogers is regarded by a considerable portion of his-own party as an entirely unfit nomination, and strong protests against his nomination are already announced. The Democrats, last year, had only a small majority in the District.

Mr. Davidson, in the HIId District, will at least argely reduce the usual Democratic majority.

THE NEW-ORLEANS MASSACRE DEFENDED.

A meeting was held in New-Orleans on the 9th to reply to the charges made by Gov. Wells in regard to the massacre, and the insecurity of Northern men. We quote from the address adopted;

We quote from the address adopted:

There is an insignificant minority of wild and restless agitators and revolutionists who lately attempted, with unparallelst impudence, to subvert both the State and Manieipal Govarnments, by the instrumentality of certain individuals who had been members of a convention that had long ceased to exist, and who serve encouraged in their debuied course by misquided freedosen, surrophilously brought from the neighboring parishes. The riot and conceptual blooding to such the fact of the freedosen, surrophilously brought from the neighboring parishes. The riot and conceptual blooding are responsible for the dreadful calonity flowing from it. All the statements that have been so industriously fashicated and circulated, that innocent and lawalding people were deliberately murdered, is utterly false, and those who made them know that it is so.

Heretofore, riots for very many years, have been unknown in New Orleans, and were it not for the riots criginating from the attempt to resuscitate the Convention of 1864—riots which were comined to the immediate vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, and were quelled by the police of the city in less than two hours—we would not have on record for very many years one functione of bloodshed and riot it our streets to offset the fearful massers of poor moffending negroes in New York City, buside Philadelphia and Boston riots.

We have simply to say that we do not believe one

We have simply to say that we do not believe one word of this. It is directly contradicted by Gen. Sheridan, by Gen, Baird, by the Military Commission, and by the fasts universally acknowledged. We know how the police quelled this riot, and need we repeat again the language of Gen. Sheridan: "It was no riot. It was an absolute massacre by the police, which was not excelled in murderous cruelty by that of Fort Pillow. It was a murder which the Mayor and Police of the city perpetrated without the shadow a necessity." Shall we recall the firm conviction of the Military Board "that but for the declaration of martial law, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Union, ists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of appears their special instructions left them the option | the mob." The very men who attempt to place the responsibility of the bloodshed upon the Union men and Freedmen, make their malignancy absurd by styling these "an insignificant minority." The responsibility of those fearful crimes rests with the Rebels of New-Orleans, and the President who gave them license to work their will.

> Mr. Seward's question, "Will you have Andrew Augusta (S. C.) Press, which argues that "a Dictatorship is feasible and possible." The following paragraph is noteworthy: "'What has been done can be done again;' and there is no reason to doubt that the American people would submit to a Dictator with as

proclamation and his programme. It might be said that he would have no army to sustain him. Ah! least of difficulties is it to manage an army. There would be no lack of bayonets and swords to sustain the Dictator, and under his power, thus concentrated and made effective, opposing forces would melt like snow beneath the rays of a noonday stin." The Press then refers to the recent elections, and adds: "Thus it will be seen that the cause of Conservatism is, indeed, a 'lost cause;' and it only now remains to be seen whether the President will succumb to the popular whirlwind which has swept up like a simoon over the North, or whether he will sustain his position and defend the Constitution at any and all hazards." And yet, with these multiplied proofs of the bitterness of the Rebel spirit, the Democrats are ready to admit the Rebel States without a single guarantee! But before we have a Dietator, the Republican party must be defeated at the polls, and the lessons of the war forgotten by the Boys in Blue.

WHATS IN A NAME? A great deal, of course, if it only be long enough. Monarchs are famous for the elongation of their baptismal appellations, and Senator Doolittle has received from one who is not his special admirer the linked and long-drawn out title of a National-Union-Democratic-Republican - Bread-and - Butter - Johnson Man. Although this was not meant to be complimentary, we must do the Senator the simple justice to say that it implies a great stock of principles, an extensive and many-colored wardrobe, numerous resources, and great catholicity of opinion. It is not the sort of name upon which one would like to undertake, at short notice, an acrostic. Yet it must be admitted that it is pregnantly expressive, and beautifully indicates the state of a gentleman who is loosely weltering in a kind of Bay of Biscay of polities, and distracted between the desire to eatch a few fish, and the fear of being driven fiercely upon shore. Verily, we live in a time of multitudinous professions. Never had those great archers, whom it is unnecessary to name, so many strings to their bows, so many eggs in one basket, so many argosies sent to sea in different directions, so many wagers, if we may say, upon both sides, laid in accordance with the safe and sublime philosophy of hedging. Mr. Doolittle's many-membered addendum is really worth analysis.

1. National, i. e., he is for making treason a misdemeanor and rebellion a crime which it is impossible for anybody to commit; and if that is not being national, we should like to know what is. 2. Union, i. e., union between light and darkness

trath and falsehood, lovalty and treason, order and anarchy, State sovereignity and Federal supremacy. When you go in for Union there is nothing like going in for a great deal of it.

3. Democratic .- Ah yes! Mr. Doolittle was a Demoeratic pillar so long ago as the ancient days of the Barnburners. He is certainly cutifled to the name, for he has been a Democrat twice and overything else

4. Republican .- Lucus a non lucendo-on this priniple he is a very good Republican, indeed; but what shall we call several millions of voters, now rejoining in that name, who could not be induced, for love or money, to ride in the same wagon with the polymorus Senator.

5. Bread and Butter .- Here we begin to see daylight. Some people may be angry at the notion of a Senator working for his victuals. We are not. Bread, butter, beef, mutton, not to mention other alimentary articles, are very good things. Sancho Panza expected them in great profusion when he was ade governor of his island, but he didn't get them,

Senator Doolittle may expect them and be grievously disappointed in the same way. It appears so just now. "Tis a hungry world, but it is also a charitable one, and we shall be the very last persons desirous of seeing Senator Doolittle tormented by a good appetite with nothing to appears it. His relatives, we fancy, will take care of him.

6. Johnson Man.—There you have it in its naked and

elegant simplicity. Only there is always a preferable virtue in the possessive case. Johnson's Man has the more accurate sound: and if anybody ever needed i man to look after him, it is the President. He is welcome to Mr. Doolittle.

-This last is the only title which we conceive to be strictly accurate. Wherefore we favor it. Johnsonite, Johnsonian, anything derivative you please! nomenclature. There is no party but the Johnson party-there is no policy but the Johnson policythere is no principle but the Johnson principle, in all the ramifications of this magnificent bolt. Johnson is the center of the speculation. It is Johnson vs. Congress and people. The party is all Johnson from its small head to its short tall, and seems to have been organized (so far as it is organized at all) for his especial honor, glory and canonization. We, at least, can make nothing else out of it, and, therefore, we are perfectly willing always to salute Mr. Doolittle as Mr. Johnson's Man.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. Mr. Anthony Trollope, the well known author, has

contributed to the Social Science Congress an interesting pape ron the subject of International Copyright. A large portion of the essay is devoted to a consideration of the way in which the interests of English and American authors are affected by the absence of such copyright between Great Britain and the United States. The author thinks that the latter suffer quite as much, proportionately, as the former, from the sort of free trade in literature at present existing between the two countries, and he presumes, he says, it might be taken for granted that the authors in both countries would desire such a defense of their rights as an International Copyright law would provide. He had discussed the question with Longfellow, and it was the opinion of the eminent poet that an American who knew aught of literature common to the two countries would have no doubt as to the expediency of an international copyright. The balance of advantage would, of course, be greatly on the side of British authorship, from the fact that a much larger number of popular literary works is produced in England than in America; but, on the other hand, the United States counts her authors in quickly increasing numbers, and "her most popular authors," says Mr. Trollope, "are more popular with us than they are in their own country.' As to American publishers, he tells us he is firmly convince d, both by the arguments and operations of cer tain of them in whom he has great faith, and by conclusions drawn from his own experience, that they would, as a body, be willing that a law of international copyright should be passed so as to prevail between the two countries. Their true interest, he thinks, lies in this direction; and he puts the case in this way: "The American publisher, who, I will not say pirates, but assumes as his own the right of republishing an English work, has no legalized property in his venture, and cannot retail to his customers his goods at that price which an assured property in the work would enable him to reach, and, consequently, reprints of English books in America are not cheap. They are brought out in Now-York at \$1 or \$1 25-at 48 or os., we will say-when Johnson as President or King ?" is answered by The they are being published in London at 2s. to 2s. 6d. It stands to reason that a certified property in a copyright must enable the publishing proprietor of that copyright to do more in the way of cheap selling than can be done by the unsteady hold of their precarious ventures which the American booksellers now pos-

editions of the same work are in England. We be lieve that as a rule the contrary is the case. Be this as it may, however, the e is a great principle of justice underlying the question of international copyright, and when Mr. Trollope takes this ground, his arguments appear to us unanswerable.

H. M. Flint, who forged The Ledger telegram, it appears, was not the Rabel correspondent of The Herald, but the notorious "Druid," who did his best to discourage our armies and people through the columns of The World

The Philadelphia papers unite in acquitting The Ledger of any knowledge of the untruthfulness of the forged telegram, and this testimony from its rivals must have weight.

DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN. The death of Mr. John Van Buren took place on the

passage between Liverpool and New-York, at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, Oct. 13, after a violent illness of a ittle more than a week. Mr. Van Buren sailed from New-York in the month of May last, in the same steamer in which he met his death, for the purpose of making a European tour, in company with his daughter and a favorite niece. The party had traveled extensively during the Summer, especially in Sweden, Norway and Russia, Mr. Van Buren having been present at the festi-val in Cronstadt in honor of the American fleet, although he declined speaking on that occasion. The latter part of the monta of September was spent in the Highlands of Scotland, on a visit to some old friends in that vicinity. About the first of October his health, which for the most part had been apparently excellent during his various journeys, began to show symptoms of fallure, among which a tendency to mental aberration be came conspicuous. He had been anxious to return to New-York before the Fail elections, having engaged to take an active part in the preliminary canvass. Although the condition of his health was a source of great anxiety to his friends, he decided to take passage (which had been previously engaged) by the Scotia, and was accordigly brought on board at Liverpool on Friday, the eveng previous to the departure of the steamer. The surgeon of the Scotia, Dr. Brice, was consulted on Saturday evenng, and found the patient suffering from a low, nervous ver, complicated with a dangerous disease of the kidieys. It became a serious question whether it was not required, by prudence and humanity, to advise Mr. Van Buren to remain at Queenstown, rather than expose himself to the discomforts and perils of a sea voyage at this uncertain season of the year. The captain and surgeon, however, were induced to comply with his earnest wish to return to America, and made arrangements to place him under the immediate care of a capable and trusty seaman, who should remain with him night and day during the voyage. As the steamer got out to sea, Mr. Van Buren rapidly grew worse. His delirium ran high, without a lucid interval, while his other maladies showed no signs of improvement, although he was able eccasionally to go for a short time to the promenade deck, where his last visit was made on the Tuesday previous his death. During his whole illness he was in a state of intense cerebral excitement, talking incessantly, relating anecdotes, indulging his customary vein jocose humor, and on one occasion delivered a consecutive political speech, clear in argument, and forcible in expres on, of nearly two hours in length. He would never don't the idea that his sickhess was of a serious character, and it was with difficulty that he could be persuadto take either medicine or nourishment. Although the experienced surgeon of the Scotia, aided by the counsels of Dr. Crane, the distinguished medical practitioner in New-York, who fortunately happened to be among the passengers, regarded the case of Mr. Van Buren as one of extreme danger, no apprehensions were entertained of his approaching death until a short time efore he breathed his last. The immediate cause of his decease is supposed to have been the affection of the kidnevs coming to a sudden crists. The remains of Mr. Van Buren were placed in a coffin a few hours after his death, which was deposited in one of the ship's boats and securely protected from the raging storm of wind and min that ensued. It will be gratifying to the numerous acquaintances and friends of Mr. Van Buren New-York to know that his distressing iffness was alleviated as far perhaps as was possible under the culiar circumstances of the situation. Beside the siduities of the members of his own family, and the excellent medical attendance of Dr. Brice and Dr. Crala, he and several personal friends around him, as Mr. Carroll

rendering every attention which kindness and sympathy John Van Buren was the second son of President Martin Van Buren, and was born at Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1810. In this way only can you secure the delicacies of He was graduated at Yale College in 1828, studied law with Mr. Benjamin F. Butler at Albany, and the Hon. Aaron 1831-2 was attached to the American legation in London, while his father was minister at that capital. He was chosen by the Legislature Attorney-General of the State of New-York in 1845. At the end of his term of office he settled in this city, where he occupied a prominent position at the bar up to the time of his death. He is better known. however, as a political speaker than as a lawyer, and though he has soldom held office he has generally taken an active part in State canvasses. During the Presidential campaign of 1848 he distinguished himself as a popular advocate of the Free-Soil Democratic party and of the exclusion of Slavery from the Federal terriories. He did not, how-ever, carry out the liberal principles which the Free Soil party inadequately recognized to their legitimate consequences, but has acted of late years with the pro-Slavery ligarchy. Last Autumn he took an active part in the campaign in New-York in support of Gen. Slocum for

Livingston, Mr. F. F. Marbury of the New-York ber,

Mr. Henry Duneau, and others, who took the most un-

feigned interest in the case, and were unwearied in

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURTS. SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.

The Hon. Luke F. Cozzens moved the Court that as te painful news of the death of the Hon. John Van Buren had at reached the city, the Court out of respect to his momory journ. This was his due as one of the most able men of the adjourn. This was his due as one of the most able men of the past day. The speaker had been a most intimate friend of his and therefore felt a right to make the motion. He could not now make his enlogy, but he thought the greatleman then enganed in the case would themselves desire this action of the Court. Mr. John Lanktree seconded the motion. Mr. Justice Sutherland said that he regretted very much to hear this announcement. It was proper to take some notice of the death of a very distinguished man, the son of a most distinguished sire. He should, therefore, grant the motion and direct it to be entered on the minutes of the Court.

Mr. Channeev Shaffer in a few very feeling remarks announced

Mr. Channecy Shaffer in a few very feeling remarks announced the death of Mr. Van Buren, and moved, that out of respect to his memory, this Court do now adjourn. Mr. Traphagen seconded the motion, and after a few brief remarks by Justice Clerke, his Honor adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock this morning.

memory, this Court do now adjourn. Mr. Traphagen secondent the motion, and after a few brief remarks by Justice Clerke, his Honer adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock this morrage.

In this Court doe notice was taken of the death of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. E. W. Dodge said: May it please the Court, at the request of the members of the bar I am called upon to perform a melanoholy duty in announcing the decease of avained and distinguished brother. Intelligence has just reached here that the Hon. John Van Buren died on the 14th instant, on board of the steamship Scotia, while on his perfura from laverage of the steamship Scotia, while on his perfura from laverage of the steamship Scotia, while on his distinguished brother. Intelligence has just reached here pool to his native land. It is nother necessary not proper intelligence has put from a mong us I should recall to mind his social nature, his moral and intellectual qualities. It will be enough to say that one of the brightest ornaments of the bar has peased away—one who from the very outset of his professional career has been called upon to wrestle with the most diffuult questions in legal sclence, with the ablest lawyers throughout the State, and always with marked and signal ability, ever clear, self-possessed and eradite. Chosen to fill the office of Attornsy-General, he discharged the duties devolved upon him with feurlessness, integrity, and as a faithful and able guardian of the interests of this State. He acquitted himself with credit in that capacity, and proved himself a worthy successor of Taleott, Bronson and Beardsley. Upon a future occasion, when all of our professional brethren will be called together, proper testimonials of our common bereavement will be in better form expressed. It is best that this Court upon this announcement should passe in the performance of its judicial duties, and in so doing pay that respect so eminently due to the memory of our departed brother. I therefore move that his Court do now adjours.

Mr. Channecy Schaffer said; I

Mr. Hoger A. Pryor said: Although a comparative stranger

called away. This visitation is felt by the me

was courted by all politicians of whatevar party. At the no man was kinder to the younger members of the lar. Replained the process of the lar. The Court stands adjourned until to morrow morning. Justice Jones said that he considered the motion reconce, and adjourned the Court to this morning at it a m. Court of the Research Sections.

Mr. Hutchings, the Assistant District Attorney, here rose and said that in view of the said intelligence receives this morning of the death of the Hom. John Van Burse, or his sunday morning, on board the steamer Scotta, he would ensure that the Court adjourn, after having heard the Hon. John T. Brady apeak the enloys, of the deceased.

Mr. Brady then rose said said that from his long and intimate neoclasions with the deceased be had many opportunities of knowing the qualities, good and bad, which were his characteristics. Having paid an eloquent and impressive times the homeomy of their old associate, Mr. Van Burse, he expresses the homeomy of their old associate, Mr. Van Burse, he expressive the memory of their old associate, Mr. Van Burse, he expressive the to sak his Henor to adjourn the Court for the day.

The Recorder, having appressed his great regret at the intelligence received of the death of Mr. Van Buren, said thas the said of the court of the day.

The Court was then adjourned mill to day.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of Mr. Van Buren were kept on board of the Scotia until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when a tar removed them to the shore, and they were then taken by Grace Church, where they will remain in a metallic case until Friday. Charch, where they will remain in a metallic case until Friday, when the funeral services according to the ritual of the Role copal Church will be performed. The Rov. Dr. Morgan, paster of Graco Church, will preach the frieral sermon, and a number of the most prominent residents of New York and vicinity will not use pall-bearers—among others, probably Mr. William Butter Duncan Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, Mr. Manton Marshe, and perhaps ex-flovering Seymour. The services will commence at 10½ of clock, and the body will be exposed to view on the morning of the funeral.

A REPLY TO MR. A. T. STEWART'S OFFER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.
SIR: I notice in your paper a proposition, said to have een made by A. T. Stewart, esq., with reference to previding tenements at cheap rates for the laboring classes of this city. Fully appreciating Mr. Stewart's munificent offer, I now propose to furnish lots enough in this city on which to creet as many buildings for the purpose proposed as the money offered by him will build. I can b communicated with at the office of Charles N. Black, esq., No. 68 Wall-st., rooms No. 8 and 9. Nest-York, Oct. 16, 1860.

STEAMERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: An article appeared in your paper of Saturday is relation to steamers and their general unseaworthiness.

Permit me to suggest a plan which, if adopted, will add to their general safety. The plan is to avoid the storm. You ask, How is this to be done? Answer: It is well known, through the investigations of our countryman, Mr. W. C. Redfield, aided by Col. Reid, E. E., and Mr. Piddington of Calcutta, that our heavy gales of wind are of a circular form and of limited diameter; that they travel at a wellknown rate, have a general direction in the northern hemisphere to the north-east, and that the vortex of the storm is the most violent and dangerous, and therefore to be kept out of if possible.

In the case of the Central America, I well remember

that Capt. Herndon kept his steamer in the storm. Had he headed her to the westward when he first ran into is and run 50 miles in a west course, he would have got into good weather off Tybes Light-House, and saved his vessel,

what, then, is the plan? It is this: Have Piddington's book and storm-card. Let the shipmaster study it well, and when he sees a falling barometer and a swell, which procedes as well as follows one of these cyclones, place the eard on his chart as directed. He will then see where the ortex of the storm is, and know how to take the shortest coarse to avoid it. There is no theory in this; it is only plain practice, and can easily be carried ont.

I see in the statement in your paper of Saturday, and in other papers, that the Evening Star had been ashore, and performed three voyages afterward without having her bottom repaired. This could not happen in England, as the master of a steamer which has suffered any damage on a voyage must report it at once to the Board of Tride, under a penalty of £50 for his omission. 6. w.a.

The fact which our correspondent mentions should

oe more generally known and used. Not only can a storm be frequently avoided, especially in the case of a steamer, which is not dependent on the winds, but even when that is impossible the known character of a cyclone enables an intelligent captain to handle his vessel with reference to its changes before they occur.-[ED. TRIBUNE.

THE DRAMA.

MRS. BOWERS AT THE WINTER GARDEN. The Braddon epidemic has reached its second phase

It has long raged at the circulating libraries and in the columns of the sensation story-papers. But recently it has broken out upon the stage, where it bids fair to enjoy a veritable revel One of the pains of criticism, therefore, is, that one must pender over Miss Braddon's extraordinary plots, and philosophise over her still more extraordinary characterizations. Happily, that writer's works are so well understood and estimated, however, Braddon's plan of story-telling is quite simple. She devises a plot that is likely to keep curiosity in suspense, and she unfolds it without the slightest core for probability, sonse, nature, taste, grammar, or anything else than emotioned effect. The consequence is that she has won the admiration of a motificated of people of carciess intelligence and strong feelings, and the contempt of all acute thinkers. Her tale of "Lady Audley's Secret" is, perhaps, the best type of her peculiar method in terature. It was apparently inspired by Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White," which, however, it resembles, as a child's "Woman in White," which, nowever, it resembles, as a canu-block-house resembles a master-mason's perfect edifice; for, whatever olse may be said of it, "The Woman in White" is a perfect work of mechanical art. But we shall not here pause to wade through Miss Braddon's impossible combinations of circumstance and incident Enough to say that her story has, by Mr. John Brougham, been made into an effective sensational play, and that its prin-cipal character has by the magical intellectuality of Mrs. Bowers, been rendered both interesting and impressive.

As a study of the dreadful phenomena of insanity, the character
of Lady Audley has a positive value, and affords to its representative abundant opportunity for the display of analytical powers and tremulous sensibility. Mrs. Bowers is a perfect representative of the character. Slight and delicate in person, animated by a spiritual energy that is electrical and festaless, graced by culture, and guided by unerring taste, sin reproduces the becuteeus monomaniae, in the form and color of life itself. Nothing can be truer or timer than her beautiful, sinuous, serpent-like simulation of ingenuous simplicity, covering, but not concealing, the wild, demoniac mood of a crazed nature She glitters like the innocent flower; she is all freahness and softness, and grace and winning tenderness, until the latent fury is aroused, and then she is terrible as Electra herself. "Twere aroused, and thee she is terrible as Electra herself. Tweets long to tell the minute points of excellence in her personation of Lady Audies; but we may especially particularise the duel of words with Robert Audies, in the third act, the subsequent scenes with Ser Michael, and with Luke, and the exit at the ond of that set. None but a great artist could so truly phrimy the awift changes of mood, the struggle between intellect and madness, and the gradual conquest wrought over the whole nature by the installent and beleful demon of lunary. Mrs. Bowers was welcomed and most cordially applauded, on Monday ergu-ing, by one of the largest andiences that we have ever seen at the Winter Garden. The play was brought out with excellent scenery—that of the fourth set, represent-ing the burning of the ind, being a particularly graphic piece of stage effect. Mr. Hanloy, the stage manager, has done his work extremely well. Among the subsidiary performers, Mr. Davidge particularly distinguished himself by a remarkably eccentric personation of Luke Marks. The play will, of course, keep the

personation to Law throughly popular. Nor is it open to many of the representes that may justly be urged against the story. We cordially advise every reader of these words, who may admire good acting, and wish to see a remarkable actress, to visit the Winter Garden and see Mrs. Bowers. To hear her wonderfully musical voice is alone an inexpressible fuzzy—efter the many discordant organs that make the stage hideous.

NASHVILLE. SUBSIDENCE OF THE NEGRO INSUBRECTION EXCITE-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Toesday, Oct. 16, 1864. The negro excitement has subsided. The leading colored citizens of Nashville held a meeting this afternoon and passed resolutions strongly deprecating the slander

that a negro insurrection was imminent. The action of the Secretary of State in officially werning Mayor Brown that the negroes would be likely to rise, is denounced by sensible citizens, white and black. The Nashville freed-men generally are noted for their love of order and good behavior. ANOTHER FENIAN CANARD